

Table 2.4. Planned Nameplate Capacity Additions from New Generators, by Energy Source, 2006 through 2010
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal ¹	602	1,589	1,056	15,287	9,350
Petroleum ²	269	78	168	817	300
Natural Gas	10,657	16,892	15,050	8,511	5,815
Other Gases ³	--	391	1,160	--	--
Nuclear.....	--	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric Conventional.....	8	3	4	--	1
Other Renewables ⁴	3,027	2,454	695	236	--
Pumped Storage	--	--	--	--	--
Other ⁵	10	--	--	--	--
Total	14,573	21,407	18,133	24,850	15,466

¹ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

² Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

³ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

⁴ Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

⁵ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Projected data are updated annually, so revision superscript is not used. • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. These data reflect plans as of January 1, 2006. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."